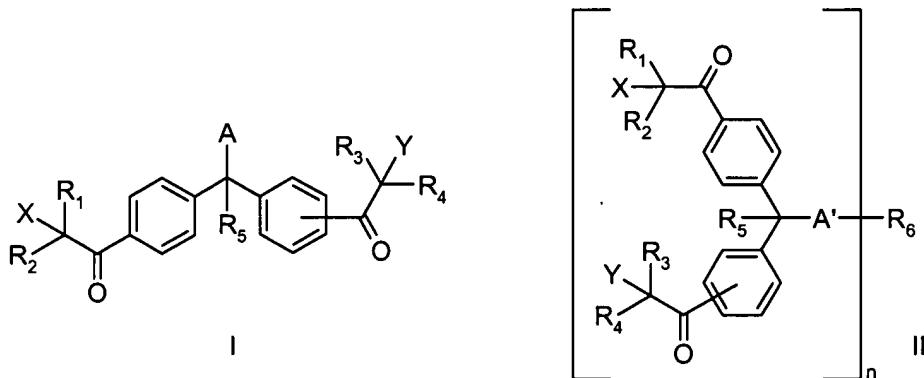


## IN THE CLAIMS

The text of all claims under examination is submitted, and the status of each is identified. This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

### 1. (currently amended) A photoinitiator of formula I or II



wherein

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently of the others C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl), (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)-COO-, benzyl, phenyl or by -N(R<sub>13</sub>)(R<sub>14</sub>); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyl, benzyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl) or phenyl; or

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together and / or R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> together are unbranched or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-oxa- or -aza-alkylene;

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyl, benzyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl) or phenyl;

A is Cl, Br, -O-R<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>8</sub>R<sub>9</sub> or -S-R<sub>16</sub>;

A' is -O-, -NH- or -NR<sub>8</sub>-;

X and Y are each independently of the other -O-R<sub>10</sub> or -N(R<sub>11</sub>)(R<sub>12</sub>);

n is an integer from 1 to 10;

R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl the carbon chain of which may be interrupted by cyclohexanediyI, phenylene, -CH(OH)-, -C(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -C(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)-, -N(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -O-CO-NH, NH-CO-O-, -P(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -P(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -O-P(O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-O-, -O-P(O)(O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-O-, -O-cyclohexanediyI-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-cyclohexanediyI-O-, -O-phenylene-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-O-, -O-phenylene-CH<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-O-, -Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(O-CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-, -Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>17</sub>)-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>18</sub>)-,

5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl and/or by from one to nine oxygen atoms, or

R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -CO-NH-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>alkylene)-(NH-CO)<sub>n-1</sub>- or linear or branched -CO-NH-(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene)-(NH-CO)<sub>n-1</sub>- which may be interrupted by one or two phenylene, methylphenylene, phenylene-O-phenylene, cyclohexanediyl, methylcyclohexanediyl, trimethylcyclohexanediyl, norbornanediyl, [1-3]diazetidine-2,4-dione-1,3-diyl, 3-(6-isocyanatohexyl)-biuret-1,5-diyl or 5-(6-isocyanatohexyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl radical(s), or

R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -CO-(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylene)-(CO)<sub>n-1</sub>- and the alkylene may be interrupted by oxygen, phenylene, cyclohexanediyl or by norbornanediyl; , or

R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>alkylene the carbon chain of which is interrupted by one to 15 oxygen, and may be substituted by OH or NH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, -Si(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl)<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, R<sub>21</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>acyl, -CO-NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>methoxyalkyl, 3-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkoxy)-2-hydroxy-propyl, 3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]-propyl, 2,3-dihydroxy-propyl or linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>21</sub>hydroxyalkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy)-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>21</sub>alkyl the carbon chain of which is interrupted by from one to nine oxygen atoms;

R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl,; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl, or

when R<sub>9</sub> = H or methyl, R<sub>8</sub> is also C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups methyl, ethyl, OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, and is interrupted by one or more oxygen, -NH-, cyclohexanediyl, norbornanediyl or phenylene, or

R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> together are unbranched or branched C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by -N(R<sub>15</sub>)-;

R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, -Si(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl)<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyl or benzyl,

R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> are each independently of the other C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl, or

R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> together are unbranched or branched C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by -N(R<sub>15</sub>)-;

R<sub>13</sub> and R<sub>14</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl, or

$R_{13}$  and  $R_{14}$  together are unbranched or branched  $C_3$ - $C_9$ alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by  $-N(R_{15})-$ ;

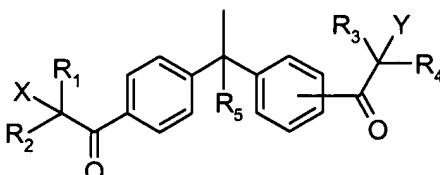
$R_{15}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, allyl, benzyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ hydroxyalkyl,  $-CH_2CH_2COO(C_1-C_4\text{alkyl})$  or  $-CH_2CH_2CN$ ;

$R_{16}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl, hydroxyethyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, cyclohexyl, benzyl, phenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylphenyl,  $-CH_2COO(C_1-C_{18}\text{alkyl})$ ,  $-CH_2CH_2COO(C_1-C_{18}\text{alkyl})$  or  $-CH(CH_3)-COO(C_1-C_{18}\text{alkyl})$ ;

$R_{17}$  and  $R_{18}$  are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-O-Si(CH_3)$  or a bivalent radical  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{19})-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{20})-$  and form chains;

$R_{19}$  and  $R_{20}$  are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-O-Si(CH_3)$  or a bivalent radical  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{19})-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{20})-$  and extend chains and, when  $R_{19}$  and  $R_{20}$  are linked into a ring,  $-(R_{19})-(R_{20})-$  is the bridge  $-O-$ ;

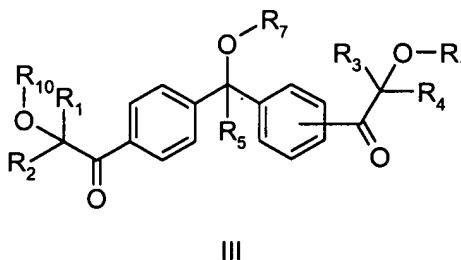
$R_{21}$  is, independently of formula I, a radical of formula



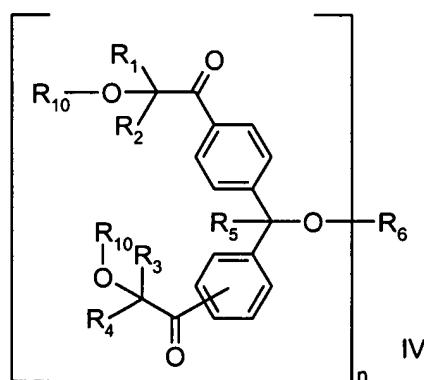
; and

p is an integer from 2 to 12, it being possible for the carbon chain of the alkylene to be interrupted by from one to three oxygen atoms.

2. (currently amended) A photoinitiator according to claim 1 of formula III or IV



III



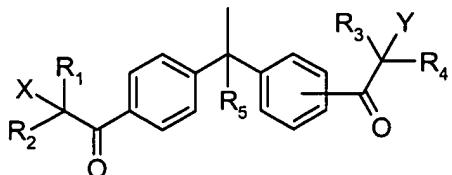
IV

wherein

$R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are each independently of the others  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenyl, benzyl,  $-CH_2-C_6H_4-(C_1-C_4$ alkyl) or phenyl, or  
 $R_1$  and  $R_2$  together and / or  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  together are unbranched or branched  $C_2$ - $C_9$ alkylene;  
 $R_5$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenyl, benzyl,  $-CH_2-C_6H_4-(C_1-C_4$ alkyl) or phenyl;  
 $n$  is an integer from 1 to 10; and  
 $R_6$  is an  $n$ -valent radical of linear or branched  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$ alkyl the carbon chain of which may be interrupted by cyclohexanediyI, phenylene,  $-CH(OH)-$ ,  $-C(C_2H_5)(CH_2-CH_2-OH)-$ ,  $-C(CH_3)(CH_2-CH_2-OH)-$ ,  $-C(CH_2-CH_2-OH)_2-$ ,  $-N(CH_3)-$ ,  $-N(C_2H_5)-$ ,  $-N(CH_2-CH_2-OH)-$ ,  $-CO-O-$ ,  $-O-CO-$ ,  $-P(CH_2-CH_2-OH)-$ ,  $-P(O)(CH_2-CH_2-OH)-$ ,  $-O-P(O-CH_2-CH_2-OH)-O-$ ,  $-O-P(O)(O-CH_2-CH_2-OH)-O-$ ,  $-O$ -cyclohexanediyI- $C(CH_3)_2$ -cyclohexanediyI- $O-$ ,  $-O$ -phenylene- $C(CH_3)_2$ -phenylene- $O-$ ,  $-O$ -phenylene- $CH_2$ -phenylene- $O-$ ,  $-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-O-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(O-CH_3)-O-$ ,  $-Si(CH_3)(R_{17})-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{18})-$ , 5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl and/or by from one to nine oxygen atoms, or  
 $R_6$  is an  $n$ -valent radical of linear or branched  $-CO-NH-(C_2-C_9$ alkylene)-(NH-CO) $_{n-1}-$  or linear or branched  $-CO-NH-(C_0-C_9$ alkylene)-(NH-CO) $_{n-1}-$  which may be interrupted by one or two phenylene, methylphenylene, phenylene-O-phenylene, cyclohexanediyI, methylcyclohexanediyI, trimethylcyclohexanediyI, norbornanediyI, [1-3]diazetidine-2,4-dione-1,3-diyl, 5-(6-isocyanatohexyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl or 3-(6-isocyanatohexyl)-biuret-1,5-diyl radical(s), or  
 $R_6$  is an  $n$ -valent radical of linear or branched  $-CO-(C_0-C_{12}$ alkylene)-(CO) $_{n-1}-$  and the alkylene may be interrupted by oxygen, phenylene, cyclohexanediyI or by norbornanediyI;  
 $R_7$  is hydrogen,  $-Si(C_1-C_6$ alkyl) $_3$ ,  $C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl,  $R_{21}$ ,  $C_2-C_{18}$ acyl,  $-CO-NH-C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl,  $C_2-C_{20}$ hydroxyalkyl,  $C_2-C_{20}$ methoxyalkyl, 3-( $C_1-C_{18}$ alkoxy)-2-hydroxy-propyl, 3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]-propyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl or linear or branched  $C_2-C_{21}$ hydroxyalkyl or ( $C_1-C_4$ alkoxy)- $C_2-C_{21}$ alkyl the carbon chain of which is interrupted by from one to nine oxygen atoms;  
 $R_{10}$  is hydrogen,  $-Si(C_1-C_6$ alkyl)(CH $_3$ ) $_2$ ,  $C_1-C_8$ alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ alkenyl or benzyl;  
 $R_{17}$  and  $R_{18}$  are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-O-Si(CH_3)$  or a bivalent radical  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{18})-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{20})-$  and form chains;  
 $R_{19}$  and  $R_{20}$  are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-O-Si(CH_3)$  or a bivalent radical  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,

-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)[-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-OH]-, —O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>19</sub>)-, —O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>20</sub>)- and extend chains and, when R<sub>19</sub> and R<sub>20</sub> are linked into a ring, -(R<sub>19</sub>)-(R<sub>20</sub>)- is the bridge -O-;

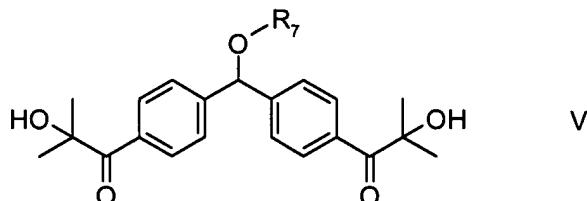
R<sub>21</sub> is, independently of formula III, a radical of the formula



; and

p is an integer from 2 to 12, it being possible for the carbon chain of the alkylene to be interrupted by from one to three oxygen atoms.

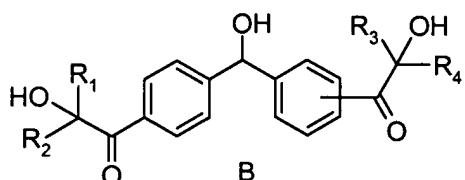
**3. (original)** A photoinitiator according to claim 1 of formula V



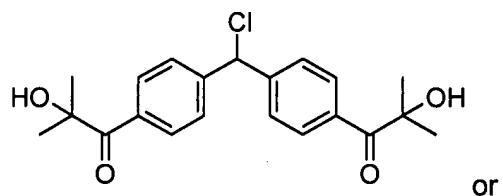
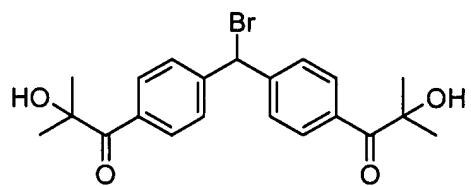
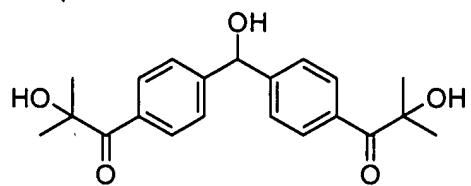
wherein

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, -Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, bis[4-(2-hydroxy-2-methyl-propionyl)-phenyl]-methyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>acyl, -CO-NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>methoxyalkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>hydroxyalkyl the carbon chain of which is interrupted by from one to nine oxygen atoms.

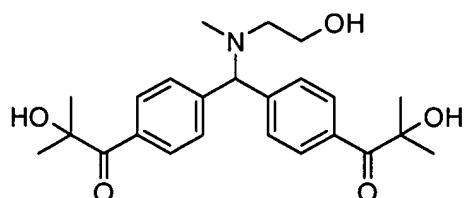
**4. (previously presented)** A photoinitiator according to claim 1 of the formula B



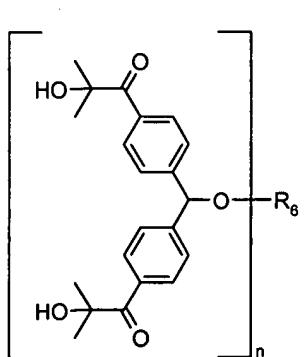
**5. (previously presented)** A photoinitiator according to claim 1 of formula



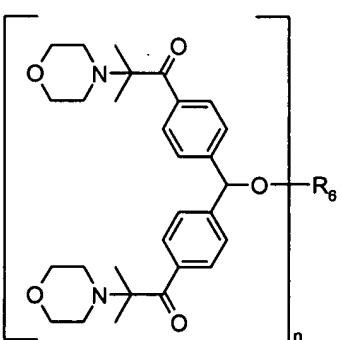
or



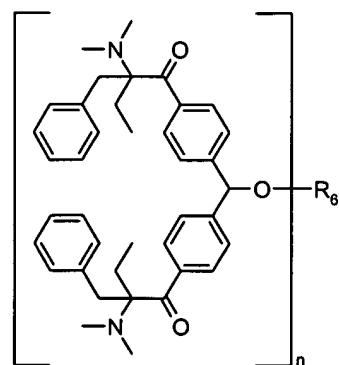
**6. (currently amended)** A photoinitiator according to claim 1 of formula VI, VII or VIII



VI



VII

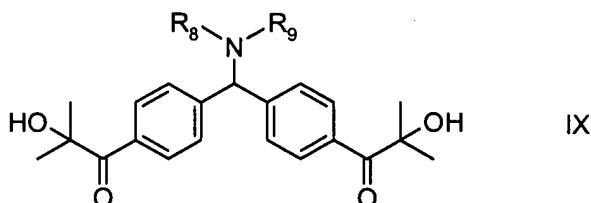


VIII

wherein

- n is an integer from 1 to 4, and
- R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>alkyl the carbon chain of which may be interrupted by cyclohexanediyl, phenylene, -CH(OH)-, -C(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)<sub>2</sub>-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -C(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -N(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>17</sub>)-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>18</sub>)-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(O-CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-, 5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl and / or by from one to six oxygen atoms, or
- R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -CO-NH-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>alkylene)-(NH-CO)<sub>n-1</sub>- or linear or branched -CO-NH-(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene)-(NH-CO)<sub>n-1</sub>- which may be interrupted by one or two phenylene, methylphenylene, phenylene-O-phenylene, cyclohexanediyl, methylcyclohexanediyl, trimethylcyclohexanediyl, norbornanediyl, [1-3]diazetidine-2,4-dione-1,3-diyl, 5-(6-isocyanatoethyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl or 3-(6-isocyanatoethyl)-biuret-1,5-diyl radical(s),
- R<sub>17</sub> and R<sub>18</sub> are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)[- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-OH]-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>) or a bivalent radical -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)[- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-OH]-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>19</sub>)-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>20</sub>)- and form chains,
- R<sub>19</sub> and R<sub>20</sub> are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)[- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-OH]-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>) or a bivalent radical -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)[- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-OH]-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>19</sub>)-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>20</sub>)- and extend chains and, when R<sub>19</sub> and R<sub>20</sub> are linked into a ring, -(R<sub>19</sub>)-(R<sub>20</sub>)- is the bridge -O-, and
- p is an integer from 2 to 12, it being possible for the carbon chain of the alkylene to be interrupted by from one to three oxygen atoms.

**7. (previously presented) A photoinitiator according to claim 1 of formula IX**



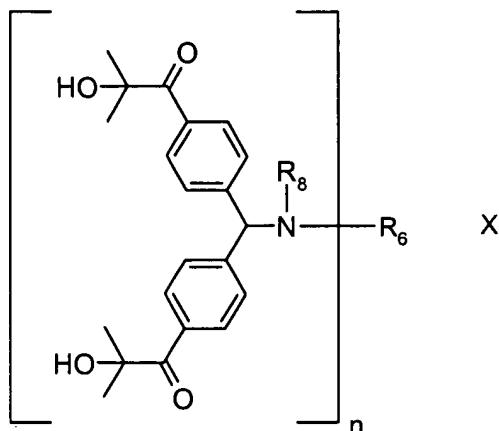
wherein

R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl,; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl, or

when  $R_9$  = H or methyl,  $R_8$  is also  $C_2-C_{50}$ alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups methyl, ethyl, OH or  $NH_2$ , and is interrupted by one or more oxygen, -NH-, cyclohexanediyI, norbornanediyl or phenylene, or

$R_8$  and  $R_9$  together are unbranched or branched  $C_3-C_9$ alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by  $-N(R_{15})-$ .

**8. (previously presented)** A photoinitiator according to claim 1 of formula X



wherein

$n$  is an integer from 1 to 4, and

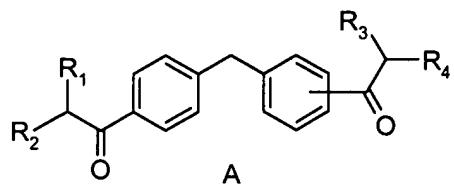
$R_6$  is an n-valent radical of linear or branched  $C_2-C_{16}$ alkyl the carbon chain of which may be interrupted by cyclohexanediyI, phenylene, -CH(OH)-, -C(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)<sub>2</sub>-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -C(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -N(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -O-CO-NH, NH-CO-O-, -Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>17</sub>)-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>18</sub>)-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(O-CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-, 5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl and / or by from one to six oxygen atoms, or

$R_6$  is an n-valent radical of linear or branched  $-C_2-C_{50}$ alkylene the carbon chain of which is interrupted by one to 15 oxygen, and may be substituted by OH or  $NH_2$ ; and

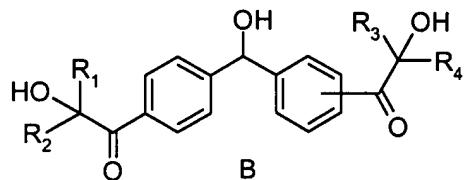
$R_8$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl;  $C_2-C_4$ alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH,  $C_1-C_4$ alkoxy, -CN, -COO( $C_1-C_4$ alkyl);  $C_3-C_5$ alkenyl, cyclohexyl or  $C_7-C_9$ phenylalkyl.

**9. (currently amended)** A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I or II, comprising the following steps:

a) reaction of diphenylmethane with an acid halide of formula  $R_1R_2CH-COHal$  and, optionally, further reaction with an acid halide of formula  $R_3R_4CH-COHal$  in the presence of a Friedel-Crafts catalyst, whereupon an isomeric mixture of formula A is obtained,



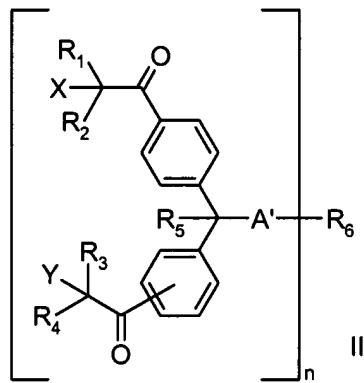
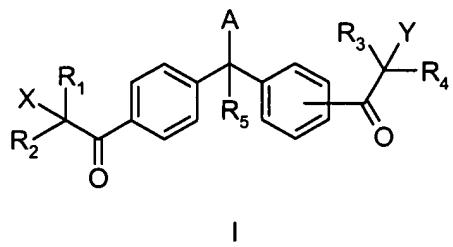
b) halogenation of the isomeric mixture of formula A, followed by bromination and hydrolysis, whereupon an isomeric mixture of formula B is obtained,



c) optionally, selective substitution of the benzylic hydroxy group in the resulting isomeric mixture of formula B by reaction

- with an alcohol in the presence of an acid as catalyst for the preparation of an ether,
  - with a carboxylic acid for the preparation of an ester,
  - with an isocyanate for the preparation of a urethane,
  - with a diol, dicarboxylic acid or diisocyanate for the preparation of a bridged compound,
  - with a diisocyanate together with a diol or a diamine or
  - with a siloxane for the preparation of a silicone derivative,
- d) optionally, reaction of the alpha-hydroxy group in the resulting isomeric mixture of formula B and
- e) optionally, separation of the isomers,

where the compounds of formula I and II are



wherein

$R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are each independently of the others  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl substituted by OH,

$C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy, -CN, -COO( $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl), ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl)-COO-, benzyl, phenyl or by -N( $R_{13}$ )( $R_{14}$ );

$C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenyl, benzyl, - $CH_2$ - $C_6H_4$ -( $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl) or phenyl; or

$R_1$  and  $R_2$  together and / or  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  together are unbranched or branched  $C_2$ - $C_9$ alkylene or  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -oxa- or -aza-alkylene;

$R_5$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenyl, benzyl, - $CH_2$ - $C_6H_4$ -( $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl) or phenyl;

$A$  is Cl, Br, -O- $R_7$ , -NR<sub>8</sub>R<sub>9</sub> or -S- $R_{16}$ ;

$A'$  is -O-, -NH- or -NR<sub>8</sub>-;

X and Y are each independently of the other -O- $R_{10}$  or -N( $R_{11}$ )( $R_{12}$ );

$n$  is an integer from 1 to 10;

$R_6$  is an n-valent radical of linear or branched  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$ alkyl the carbon chain of which may be interrupted by cyclohexanediyI, phenylene, -CH(OH)-, -C( $C_2H_5$ )( $CH_2$ - $CH_2$ -OH)-, -C( $CH_3$ )( $CH_2$ - $CH_2$ -OH)-, -C( $CH_2$ - $CH_2$ -OH)<sub>2</sub>-, -N( $CH_3$ )-, -N( $C_2H_5$ )-, -N( $CH_2$ - $CH_2$ -OH)-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -O-CO-NH, NH-CO-O-, -P( $CH_2$ - $CH_2$ -OH)-, -P(O)( $CH_2$ - $CH_2$ -OH)-, -O-P(O- $CH_2$ - $CH_2$ -OH)-O-, -O-P(O)(O- $CH_2$ - $CH_2$ -OH)-O-, -O-cyclohexanediyI-C( $CH_3$ )<sub>2</sub>-cyclohexanediyI-O-, -O-phenylene-C( $CH_3$ )<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-O-, -O-phenylene-CH<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-O-, -Si( $CH_3$ )<sub>2</sub>-O-, -O-Si( $CH_3$ )<sub>2</sub>-O-, -O-Si( $CH_3$ )(O- $CH_3$ )-O-, -Si( $CH_3$ )( $R_{17}$ )-O-Si( $CH_3$ )( $R_{18}$ )-, 5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyI and/or by from one to nine oxygen atoms, or

$R_6$  is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -CO-NH-( $C_2$ - $C_{16}$ alkylene)-(NH-CO)<sub>n-1</sub>- or linear or branched -CO-NH-( $C_0$ - $C_9$ alkylene)-(NH-CO)<sub>n-1</sub>- which may be interrupted by one or two phenylene, methylphenylene, phenylene-O-phenylene, cyclohexanediyI, methylcyclohexanediyI, trimethylcyclohexanediyI, norbornanediyI, [1-3]diazetidine-2,4-dione-1,3-diyI, 3-(6-

isocyanatohexyl)-biuret-1,5-diyl or 5-(6-isocyanatohexyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl radical(s), or

R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -CO-(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylene)-(CO)<sub>n-1</sub> and the alkylene may be interrupted by oxygen, phenylene, cyclohexanediyl or by norbornanediyl; , or

R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>alkylene the carbon chain of which is interrupted by one to 15 oxygen, and may be substituted by OH or NH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, -Si(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl)<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, R<sub>21</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>acyl, -CO-NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>methoxyalkyl, 3-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkoxy)-2-hydroxy-propyl, 3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]-propyl, 2,3-dihydroxy-propyl or linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>21</sub>hydroxyalkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy)-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>21</sub>alkyl the carbon chain of which is interrupted by from one to nine oxygen atoms;

R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl,; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl, or

when R<sub>9</sub> = H or methyl, R<sub>8</sub> is also C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups methyl, ethyl, OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, and is interrupted by one or more oxygen, -NH-, cyclohexanediyl, norbornanediyl or phenylene, or

R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> together are unbranched or branched C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by -N(R<sub>15</sub>)-;

R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, -Si(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl)<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyl or benzyl,

R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> are each independently of the other C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl, or

R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> together are unbranched or branched C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by -N(R<sub>15</sub>)-;

R<sub>13</sub> and R<sub>14</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl, or

R<sub>13</sub> and R<sub>14</sub> together are unbranched or branched C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by -N(R<sub>15</sub>)-;

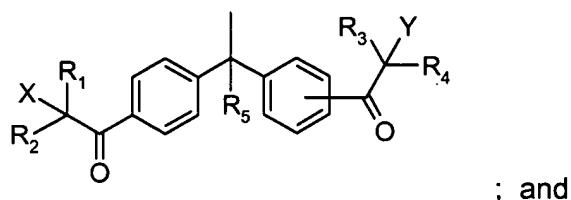
R<sub>15</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, allyl, benzyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>hydroxyalkyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl) or -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN;

R<sub>16</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl, hydroxyethyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, cyclohexyl, benzyl, phenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylphenyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>-COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl), -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl) or -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl);

$R_{17}$  and  $R_{18}$  are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  
 $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-O-Si(CH_3)$  or a bivalent radical  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,  
 $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{19})-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{20})-$  and form chains;

$R_{19}$  and  $R_{20}$  are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  
 $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-O-Si(CH_3)$  or a bivalent radical  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,  
 $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{19})-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{20})-$  and extend chains and, when  $R_{19}$  and  $R_{20}$  are linked into a ring,  $-(R_{19})(R_{20})-$  is the bridge  $-O-$ ;

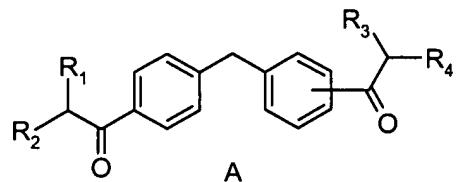
$R_{21}$  is, independently of formula I, a radical of the formula



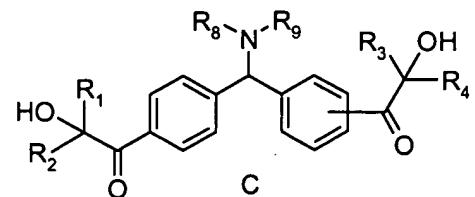
p is an integer from 2 to 12, it being possible for the carbon chain of the alkylene to be interrupted by from one to three oxygen atoms.

**10. (currently amended)** A process for the preparation of compound I or II, comprising the following steps:

a) reaction of diphenylmethane with an acid halide of formula  $R_1R_2CH-COHal$  and, optionally, further reaction with an acid halide of formula  $R_3R_4CH-COHal$  in the presence of a Friedel-Crafts catalyst, whereupon an isomeric mixture of formula A is obtained,

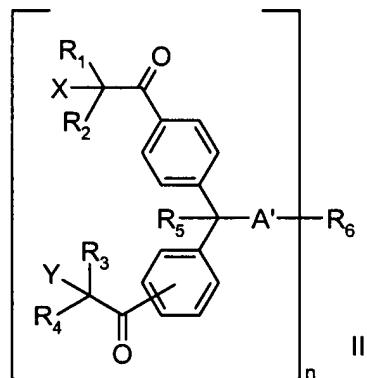
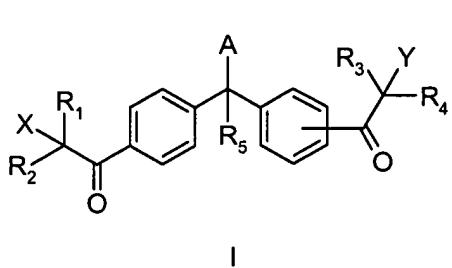


b) halogenation of the isomeric mixture of formula A, followed by bromination, aminolysis of the benzylic bromide, and hydrolysis of the tertiary halides, whereupon an isomeric mixture of formula C is obtained,



- c) optionally, when R<sub>8</sub> or R<sub>9</sub> in the isomeric mixture of formula C possess a primary hydroxy group,  
 selective substitution of the primary hydroxy group by reaction  
 with a carboxylic acid for the preparation of an ester,  
 with an isocyanate for the preparation of a urethane,  
 with a dicarboxylic acid or diisocyanate for the preparation of a bridged compound or  
 with a siloxane for the preparation of a silicone derivative and  
 d) optionally, separation of the isomers,

where the compounds of formula I and II are



wherein

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently of the others C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl), (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)-COO-, benzyl, phenyl or by -N(R<sub>13</sub>)(R<sub>14</sub>);

C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyl, benzyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl) or phenyl; or

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together and / or R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> together are unbranched or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-oxa- or -aza-alkylene;

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyl, benzyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl) or phenyl;

A is Cl, Br, -O-R<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>8</sub>R<sub>9</sub> or -S-R<sub>16</sub>;

A' is -O-, -NH- or -NR<sub>8</sub>-;

X and Y are each independently of the other -O-R<sub>10</sub> or -N(R<sub>11</sub>)(R<sub>12</sub>);

n is an integer from 1 to 10;

R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl the carbon chain of which may be interrupted by cyclohexanediyil, phenylene, -CH(OH)-, -C(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -C(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)-, -N(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -O-CO-NH, NH-CO-O-, -P(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-, -P(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-,

-O-P(O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-O-, -O-P(O)(O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH)-O-,  
-O-cyclohexanediyl-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-cyclohexanediyl-O-,  
-O-phenylene-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-O-, -O-phenylene-CH<sub>2</sub>-phenylene-O-,  
-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-, -O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(O-CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-, -Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>17</sub>)-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)(R<sub>18</sub>)-,  
5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl and/or by from one to nine oxygen atoms, or

- R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -CO-NH-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>alkylene)-(NH-CO)<sub>n-1</sub>- or linear or branched -CO-NH-(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene)-(NH-CO)<sub>n-1</sub> which may be interrupted by one or two phenylene, methylphenylene, phenylene-O-phenylene, cyclohexanediyl, methylcyclohexanediyl, trimethylcyclohexanediyl, norbornanediyl, [1-3]diazetidine-2,4-dione-1,3-diyl, 3-(6-isocyanatohexyl)-biuret-1,5-diyl or 5-(6-isocyanatohexyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl radical(s), or
- R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -CO-(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylene)-(CO)<sub>n-1</sub>- and the alkylene may be interrupted by oxygen, phenylene, cyclohexanediyl or by norbornanediyl; , or
- R<sub>6</sub> is an n-valent radical of linear or branched -C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>alkylene the carbon chain of which is interrupted by one to 15 oxygen, and may be substituted by OH or NH<sub>2</sub>;
- R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, -Si(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl)<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, R<sub>21</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>acyl, -CO-NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>methoxyalkyl, 3-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkoxy)-2-hydroxy-propyl, 3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]-propyl, 2,3-dihydroxy-propyl or linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>21</sub>hydroxyalkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy)-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>21</sub>alkyl the carbon chain of which is interrupted by from one to nine oxygen atoms;
- R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl,; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl, or  
when R<sub>9</sub> = H or methyl, R<sub>8</sub> is also C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups methyl, ethyl, OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, and is interrupted by one or more oxygen, -NH-, cyclohexanediyl, norbornanediyl or phenylene, or
- R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> together are unbranched or branched C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by -N(R<sub>15</sub>)-;
- R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, -Si(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl)<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyl or benzyl,
- R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> are each independently of the other C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, -CN, -COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl); C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl, or

$R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  together are unbranched or branched  $C_3$ - $C_9$ alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by  $-N(R_{15})-$ ;

$R_{13}$  and  $R_{14}$  are each independently of the other hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl;  $C_2$ - $C_4$ alkyl substituted by one or more of the groups OH,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy, -CN, -COO( $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl);  $C_3$ - $C_5$ alkenyl, cyclohexyl or  $C_7$ - $C_9$ phenylalkyl, or

$R_{13}$  and  $R_{14}$  together are unbranched or branched  $C_3$ - $C_9$ alkylene which may be interrupted by -O- or by  $-N(R_{15})-$ ;

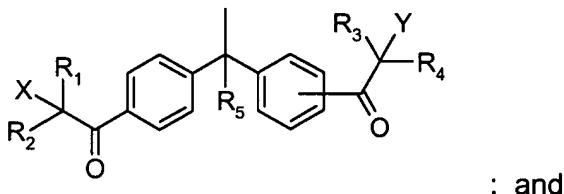
$R_{15}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, allyl, benzyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ hydroxyalkyl,  $-CH_2CH_2-COO(C_1-C_4alkyl)$  or  $-CH_2CH_2CN$ ;

$R_{16}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl, hydroxyethyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, cyclohexyl, benzyl, phenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylphenyl,  $-CH_2-COO(C_1-C_{18}alkyl)$ ,  $-CH_2CH_2-COO(C_1-C_{18}alkyl)$  or  $-CH(CH_3)-COO(C_1-C_{18}alkyl)$ ;

$R_{17}$  and  $R_{18}$  are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-O-Si(CH_3)$  or a bivalent radical  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{19})-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{20})-$  and form chains;

$R_{19}$  and  $R_{20}$  are each independently of the other a monovalent radical methyl,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-O-Si(CH_3)$  or a bivalent radical  $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)[-(CH_2)_p-OH]-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{19})-$ ,  $-O-Si(CH_3)(R_{20})-$  and extend chains and, when  $R_{19}$  and  $R_{20}$  are linked into a ring,  $-(R_{19})-(R_{20})-$  is the bridge  $-O-$ ;

$R_{21}$  is, independently of formula I, a radical of the formula



p is an integer from 2 to 12, it being possible for the carbon chain of the alkylene to be interrupted by from one to three oxygen atoms.

**11. (previously presented)** A composition consisting of

- (A) at least one ethylenically unsaturated compound,
- (B) a photoinitiator of formula I or II according to claim 1,
- (C) optionally, further additives and
- (D) optionally, further photoinitiators and coinitiators.

**12. (original)** A composition according to claim 11, wherein the compound (A) is a resin containing free OH groups, free isocyanate groups or free carboxy groups and the photoinitiator (B) is bonded to the resin.

**13. (previously presented)** A process for the production of a scratch-resistant durable surface, wherein a composition according to claim 11 is applied to a support; and curing is carried out either solely by means of irradiation with electromagnetic radiation having a wavelength of from 200 nm into the IR range, or by irradiation with electromagnetic radiation and prior, simultaneous and/or subsequent application of heat.

**14. (previously presented)** A composition according to claim 11 which is a pigmented or non-pigmented surface coating, overprint coating, powder coating, printing ink, inkjet ink, gel coat, composite material or a glass fibre coating.

**15. (previously presented)** A composition according to claim 12 which is a surface coating for food packaging materials.